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















almost as distinctly preserved as if they had been recently executed. There were two inscriptions on the stone which contained the crosses. One exhibited the name "Decedda," which was as plainly written as it could possibly be. It struck him as worthy of notice, that this identical name occurred upon one of the seven stones in the cave of Dunloe, which had been taken to be a pagan sepulchre. Upon the other edge of the stone was almost the whole of another name, which belonged to the Christian time. The letters formed the word Catufi, and he found that Cathubius was the name of an abbot, whose death was recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* as having occurred in the year 554.

The following communication from the Rev. Dr. Hincks, dated 7th March, 1853, was read by the Secretary :—










"MY DEAR SIR,—I have discovered at my recent visit to the British Museum :—

"1. Two fragments of syllabariums of a similar nature to that which I described in a note to my recent Paper (*Transactions*, vol. xxii. P. L., p. 342). One of these is in excellent preservation.

"2. I obtained the following complete list of the monograms, in their proper order, representing the twelve Assyrian months of thirty days and the Epagomenæ. These monograms I would read provisionally by the Egyptian names of the corresponding months.

I.	Thoth,	 (or )	
II.	Paophi,	do.	
III.	Athyr,	do.	
IV.	Chæac,	do.	
V.	Tybi,	do.	
VI.	Mechir,	do.	
VII.	Phamenoth,	do.	
VIII.	Pharmuthi,	do.	 (or )
IX.	Pachon,	do.	
X.	Payni,	do.	
XI.	Epiphi,	do.	
XII.	Mesore,	do.	
	Epagomenæ,	do.	


“ 3. I determined the points represented by each of the four names, which Colonel Rawlinson recognised on the Khor-sabad Bulls, as representing the four cardinal points. I am not aware that the point denoted by any one name had been previously determined, any more than the place in the Calendar of any one month. I have succeeded in determining them all, upon evidence that precludes further controversy.


East,			
North,	do.		
West,	do.		
South,	do.		


“ 4. I have determined the division of the Manah, which was used by the Assyrians. It was sexagesimal. The Manah,

itself the sixtieth of the Talent, contained sixty Shekels. The Shekel, the Double Shekel, and the Quadruple Shekel, were all represented by monograms.

The Manah, , = 16.14 oz. Troy.

$\frac{1}{15}$ = 4 Shekels, 

$\frac{1}{30}$ = 2 Shekels, 

$\frac{1}{60}$ = 1 Shekel, 

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"EDWARD HINCKS."

The Secretary, on the part of Dr. Lentaigne, exhibited an ancient Irish reliquary, supposed to contain the hand of St. Patrick, procured at Downpatrick, and now in the possession of the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir.

Dr. Aquilla Smith presented a Manuscript Catalogue of the British Coins and Medals in the collection of the late Very Rev. H. R. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's.

A special vote of thanks was given to Dr. Smith for his donation.

MONDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1853.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D.D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

THE Rev. Beaver H. Blacker ; Major Bonner ; John E. Butler, Esq., C.E. ; Francis R. Davies, Esq. ; Rev. William Fitzgerald, D.D. ; John Lentaigne, M.D. ; James J. Mac Carthy, Esq. ; Alexander Read, M.D. ; and Henry H. Stewart, M.D. ; were elected Members of the Academy.

The Secretary of the Academy presented, from F. W. Barton, Esq., two bronze ladles and a large bronze sword, of great beauty, and in perfect preservation ; from the Dean of Kilmacduagh, several fragments of the upper stone of a quern, handsomely ornamented ; from Mr. Gillespie, the bronze ring of a fibula, found at Highfield, Rathfarnham. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. i. part i. ; presented by the Society.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. William Mallet, on the results of his chemical examination of the metallic articles in the Museum of the Academy.

The President made some remarks on Mr. Mallet's communication.

Rev. Dr. Drummond read the first part of a paper on the achievements of Magnus Barefoot, king of Norway, and on his defeat and death in the battle of Magh Cobha, in Ireland, A. D. 1103.

Professor Sir William Rowan Hamilton, LL.D., communicated a few remarks on the geometrical demonstration of